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United Nations Fund for International Partnerships

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report is submitted pursuant to General Assembly decisions 52/466 and 53/475, wherein the Secretary-General was requested to inform the Assembly, on a regular basis, about the activities of the United Nations Fund for International Partnerships (UNFIP). Information is provided on the outcome of the fifteenth and sixteenth funding cycles that took place in 2004, progress in each programme area, and a review of UNFIP activities in advocacy and partnership-building. The present report supplements the information contained in the previous reports of the Secretary-General (A/53/700 and Add.1, A/54/664 and Add.1-3, A/55/763 and Corr.1, A/57/133, A/58/173 and A/59/170).

Member States will note that a total of $76.8 million was programmed for 2004. Broken down by programme area, the grants for the year were distributed as follows: children's health, $46.5 million for 12 projects (of which four new); population and women, $3.5 million for six projects (of which four new); environment, $22.6 million for thirteen projects; peace, security and human rights, $2.3 million for nine projects (of which seven new), and $2 million for seven projects (of which four new) outside the four thematic areas. Since the partnership between UNFIP and the United Nations Foundation was launched in 1998, a total of $639 million has been programmed.

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I. Introduction

1. In 2004, the United Nations Fund for International Partnerships (UNFIP) continued to manage the partnership with the United Nations Foundation in connection with Robert E. (Ted) Turner's contribution in support of United Nations causes. In that capacity, UNFIP collaborated with the United Nations system to identify innovative, high-impact projects consistent with the programme frameworks for children's health; women and population, the environment; and peace, security and human rights. Projects and activities were identified in conformity with the Foundation's strategic objectives, taking into account the goals and objectives of the Millennium Declaration and relative development goals. Those projects and activities were implemented on the basis of guidelines issued by the United Nations Development Group and in line with the Common Country Assessment and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework. Since the inception of the United Nations Foundation/UNFIP partnership in 1998, a total of $639 million (inclusive of co-financing) had been allocated to fund 324 projects with activities in 122 countries involving 37 United Nations organizations. The cumulative amount of co-financing from other funding partners was $237 million, or 37 per cent of all approved grants. In addition, parallel funding provided for the same programmes and projects amounted to $265 million.

2. As in previous years, UNFIP was responsible for providing technical assistance to the international private sector and foundations in developing partnership opportunities within the United Nations common system. In keeping with the Secretary-General's commitment to facilitating and coordinating collective action on shared principles and priorities, UNFIP focused efforts on the creation of networking and resource mobilization opportunities with a broad range of actors, including bilateral partners. As of the end of December 2004, UNFIP had fielded nearly 300 substantial enquiries about partnership with the United Nations system from a wide range of organizations, networks, coalitions and individuals.

II. Programme

3. A detailed review is set out below of developments during the year in programmes and projects being implemented with the support of the United Nations Foundation under the four programme frameworks: children's health; population and women; environment; and peace, security and human rights. In addition to these activities, the United Nations Foundation also supported a number of discrete strategic initiatives.

A. Children's health

4. The children's health portfolio comprises 57 projects, valued at $289 million, and covers the following areas: polio eradication; preventing tobacco use; decreasing child mortality through prevention of HIV/AIDS; delivering micronutrients and improving and sustaining vaccine delivery; and strengthening community health knowledge and practices. In addition, support has been provided for the eradication of the Guinea worm and communicable diseases, and for arsenic mitigation.

5. The main areas of support in the children's health portfolio concern measles control and polio eradication. Programme activities take a preventative approach to children's health and seek to ensure that interventions funded by the United Nations Foundation contribute to strengthening public health infrastructure and build capacity for service delivery and surveillance in developing countries. Measles control is a cost-effective investment in disease prevention that is measurable, replicable and realistic. The activities can be readily adapted to scale and the demand for vaccination is very high. The annual number of deaths from measles has plummeted by 39 per cent, from 873,000 in 1999 to an estimated 530,000 in 2003 (the most recent year for which measles mortality data are available). The largest reduction was seen in Africa, the region where the burden of the disease is greatest.

6. Launched in 2001, the Measles Initiative in Africa is a partnership comprising the American Red Cross, the Centres for Disease Control and Prevention, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Foundation and the World Health Organization (WHO). The initiative has allowed the vaccination of more than 160 million children in 33 countries in Africa, preventing an estimated 300,000 deaths and reaching at least 90 per cent of the target population. The partnership works closely with Governments of African countries affected by measles, as well as with local communities and partners to make sure that all children at risk are provided with free measles vaccinations and other appropriate health interventions. In 2004, the partnership also funded measles campaigns supported by UNICEF and WHO in Nepal and northern Sudan.

7. Phase VII of the Strengthening Immunization Services Through Measles Control in Africa is a joint UNICEF and WHO project that will support measles campaigns in at least 14 countries in Africa, reaching over 33 million children. Activities include provision of vaccines, syringes and other supplies, as well as technical and financial support for microplanning, training and social mobilization. The project is funded by the World Bank, Rotary International and individual donations.

8. In 2004, the UNFIP and United Nations Foundation boards also agreed to extend and expand the Measles Initiative in Africa to support the work of WHO and UNICEF through 2009. The extension will promote sustainability by reducing the disease burden to near zero, enabling countries with limited resources to sustain the gains achieved through routine immunization services. The United Nations Foundation agreed to provide $5 million for each $10 million from the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization over a five-year period beginning in 2005. In July 2004, the Alliance board approved $37 million for the Africa Measles Partnership for the programme period ending in 2009.

9. The Polio Eradication Initiative is the largest international public health effort to date. A total of $91 million has been approved for the Initiative since 1999. By the end of 2004, polio had been eradicated from all but six countries: Afghanistan, Egypt, India, the Niger, Nigeria and Pakistan. Progress was achieved largely by improved surveillance systems and by training health workers to report new cases of polio immediately. This increased capacity will be applied to other major communicable diseases. The Polio Advocacy Group of the Initiative comprises resource mobilization focal points from the United Nations Foundation, Rotary International, WHO and UNICEF.

10. Polio transmission has returned to six countries: Burkina Faso, the Central African Republic, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Mali and the Sudan. The total number of previously polio-free countries to suffer importations following the 2003-2004 outbreak in West Africa has risen to 14. Such outbreaks are a reminder of the global vulnerability to polio as long as the virus exists. It is imperative that all polio-free countries maintain high population-immunity levels and efficient disease surveillance. Importations are not uncommon during eradication efforts.

11. In 2004, a grant was approved to provide long-lasting bed nets to children under 5 years for distribution during the measles campaigns in Chad and Equatorial Guinea. Funds were also provided to strengthen immunization activities in the Dominican Republic.

12. The children's health portfolio is also contributing to global action against malaria. Malaria is a "silent tsunami" that kills more than 150,000 people every month (almost 2 million each year) and causes more than 300 million episodes of malarial illness in over 100 countries. It particularly affects the most vulnerable: children of 5 years of age and under, who account for more than 90 per cent of all deaths from malaria; pregnant women; and people infected with HIV/AIDS. Malaria kills a child every 30 seconds in Africa. Malaria is also responsible for 10,000 maternal deaths annually, 10 per cent of low birth weight and 5 per cent of stillbirths in malaria-endemic countries.

B. Women and population

13. A total of $3.5 million was approved for projects in the women and population portfolio in 2004, bringing the total value of the portfolio to $129.4 million as of 31 December 2004. The portfolio comprises 84 projects implemented by 14 United Nations agencies; 51 of those projects have been completed, while 33 are ongoing. The main portfolio partners are the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), UNICEF, WHO, the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Other UNFIP partners in the women and population portfolio include the United Nations Development Fund for Women, the International Labour Organization, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the International Fund for Agricultural Development. Major donor partners include the United States Agency for International Development, the United Kingdom Department for International Development, the Netherlands Government and the William and Flora Hewlett Foundation.

14. In 2004, the women and population portfolio continued to support efforts to reduce poverty, promote gender equality and improve the quality of life for adolescent girls and women. Projects and activities funded in that area include efforts supported by the United Nations to establish comprehensive national plans aimed at developing the capacities of women and girls to participate in the social, economic and political development of their countries and communities.

15. Projects approved in 2004 focused on promoting the participation rights of adolescent girls, supporting policy advocacy relating to reproductive health, improving the quality of reproductive health care and strengthening the capacity of

the United Nations to ensure a steady supply of essential reproductive health supplies to developing countries worldwide.

16. The United Nations Foundation is supporting a wide range of advocacy activities to mobilize commitment and resources for the implementation of the Programme of Action of the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development. Funding is provided for UNFPA advocacy and communication work with national and regional media, parliamentary organizations and intergovernmental constituencies. The funding also supports the mission and mandate of UNFPA to galvanize broad-based political commitment and mobilize financial support for population and reproductive health activities worldwide.

17. Reliable access to contraceptives and other commodities, such as condoms, HIV/AIDS test kits and equipment for emergency obstetric care, is a fundamental requirement for reproductive health. Without such commodities, millions of women around the world remain vulnerable to unwanted pregnancy, sexually transmitted infections (including HIV/AIDS) and the risks of childbirth. A project devised to strengthen UNFPA capacity to implement the Global Strategy for Reproductive Health Commodity Security seeks to improve the situation by supporting UNFPA in its role as the largest international public sector supplier of commodities.

18. Improving the quality of reproductive health care requires improving the quality of services, making them safe, effective, affordable and responsive to the needs of clients. Building on previous projects to improve the quality of reproductive health care in India, Kyrgyzstan, Mauritania, Nepal, Peru and the United Republic of Tanzania, the project entitled "Stronger voices for reproductive health — improving the quality of sexual and reproductive health care in Nepal" is aimed at improving the quality of sexual and reproductive health care provided to women, men and young people by (a) supporting community mobilization efforts to raise awareness of reproductive rights and demand quality services from the health system; (b) working with providers to strengthen service delivery in response to communities' reproductive rights and needs; and (c) fostering linkages and partnerships between community groups and the health system to arrive at jointly-defined care quality standards.

C. Environment

19. The two principal funding priorities in the environment area are (a) biodiversity and (b) sustainable energy and climate change. The overall environment portfolio since 1998 is valued at $157 million, including $75.5 million for biodiversity activities, $53.9 million in support of sustainable energy and climate change efforts, and $27.7 million for related environment projects. The total amount programmed in 2004 was $22.6 million for 13 projects.

1. Biodiversity

20. The biodiversity programme strategy is based on the recognition that productive and healthy ecosystems and the species they support are fundamental to human well-being and survival. In the wider context, the biodiversity programme strategy is primarily aimed at assisting developing countries to promote effective action for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity by targeting protected areas designated as World Heritage natural sites. Collective action in that field is

guided by the provisions of the World Heritage Convention (UNESCO, 1972) and the Convention on Biological Diversity.

21. There are three reasons for focusing on World Heritage sites. First, the areas are recognized as hosting some of the most important habitats for biodiversity conservation in the world, and are places of outstanding universal value for whose protection it is the duty of the international community to cooperate. Second, the World Heritage Convention provides a high-profile platform, at both the national and the international level, for raising awareness about the importance of biodiversity conservation and habitat protection, and requires States parties to the Convention to maintain the integrity of the listed sites. Third, World Heritage sites and their surrounding landscapes offer opportunities to demonstrate effective approaches for linking the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity to local economic development and poverty alleviation.

22. The Community Management of Protected Areas Conservation programme led by UNDP is designed to promote the long-term sustainability of World Heritage sites by supporting community-based conservation and development on a landscape scale. Funding provided by the United Nations Foundation and UNFIP for the second phase of the programme, to begin in 2005, will build on the achievements and momentum established during the initial phase (2000-2004) by further promoting environmental awareness and alternative livelihoods for local communities living around six World Heritage sites in Kenya, the United Republic of Tanzania, Mexico, Dominica, Belize, the Philippines and Senegal. The programme is managed and implemented by the Small Grants Programme of the Global Environment Facility under the auspices of UNDP.

23. Over the last four years, phase one of the Community Management of Protected Areas Conservation programme provided over 150 small grants, ranging from $5,000 to $50,000, to support community-based projects and enterprises that contributed both to the conservation of the targeted World Heritage sites and local development. The range of products and services provided by the local enterprises supported under the programme include organic honey, certified timber, non-timber forest products and ecotourism. The programme also gives assistance to local communities of the targeted World Heritage sites in vital sustainable fisheries management, high-value organic farming, water management strategies to restore watersheds, and access to renewable energy to reduce pressure on forest resources.

24. World Heritage sites in India — Kaziranga, Keoladeo Ghana, Manas, Nanda Devi and Sundarbans — are home to many unique animals in danger of extinction. The World Heritage programme in India is supported through a partnership involving UNESCO, the Indian Government, the Wildlife Institute of India and the Ashoka Trust for Research in Ecology and Environment. The programme is aimed at conserving the sites through a number of actions in partnership with local communities to encourage a more sustainable approach in the utilization of the natural resources of the parks and buffer zones. Education and the identification of alternative livelihood options are a key factor in this approach, which is aimed at introducing more appropriate management and law enforcement training for park managers and rangers. The endeavour also contributes to efforts to curb the poaching of wildlife and to improve the overall ecological integrity of India's World Heritage sites. The programme is co financed by the American India Foundation,

the Suri Sehgal Foundation, the Sir Rattan Tata Trust, the Ford Foundation and the Walt Disney Conservation Fund.

25. In furthering the goal of encouraging partnerships to attain the Millennium Development Goals, a grant to UNESCO is intended to build on the existing collaboration between the Wildlife Conservation Society, the Government of Indonesia and the private sector to support the Conservation Action Network Program. The initiative promotes the conservation of Sumatra's unique biodiversity, through focuses on the Bukit Barisan, Gunung Leuser and Kerinci Sablat protected areas. Objectives and activities include regional planning, promoting the development of a comprehensive plan for mitigating illegal natural resource exploitation, and introducing sustainable agricultural practices in local villages.

26. Markets for products and services derived from biodiversity are growing, offering opportunities for income-generating activities based on its sustainable use. To stimulate trade and investment in the biological resources of the Andean and Amazon regions, the BioTrade initiative provides practical trade-promotion services to local enterprises, such as market assessment, product development and quality control, as well as certification and labelling schemes.

2. Sustainable energy and climate change

27. The goal of the Sustainable Energy and Climate Change Programme is to contribute to sustainable development and the mitigation of climate change through the promotion of renewable energy and energy-efficiency markets. The programme is based on the understanding that the provision of affordable, modern energy services to the world's poor — by promoting sustainable economic development, mitigating climate change and enhancing energy security — is essential to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals.

28. In 2004, a grant to the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) was approved to leverage new sources of investment capital for energy efficiency and renewable energy in Eastern and Central Europe, with significant environmental, economic and social benefits. The project supports the establishment of a clean energy investment fund to be capitalized with public and private equity and managed by experienced fund managers from commercial financial institutions. It builds on the achievements of an earlier ECE project supported by the United Nations Foundation to accelerate energy-efficiency market-formation activities in five countries through the promotion of energy efficiency investments in the municipal lighting, hospital and district heating sectors. Funding by the Foundation will be primarily used to identify and develop a pipeline of municipal energy-efficiency projects for potential investment through the clean energy fund.

29. The UNEP Sustainable Energy Finance Initiative was devised to catalyse strategic partnerships with financial institutions and promote increased investment in energy efficiency and renewable energy, to create a better understanding of opportunities for sustainable energy investment, improve risk assessment and management and encourage public-private initiatives and alliances that share the costs and lower barriers to such investment. The project is modelled in part on the UNEP Finance Initiative as a convening platform to provide banks and other financial institutions with the tools and networks to promote financial innovation and scale up lending to the sustainable energy market.

30. The UNDP Footprint Neutral Programme is a voluntary market-based mechanism that will enable companies and consumers to take greater responsibility for the impact on the environment of their businesses. The United Nations Foundation supports the objective of the programme to facilitate private sector investments in complementary environmental projects aimed at reducing the impact of greenhouse gas emissions. This is an innovative approach to building partnerships with commercial companies when addressing climate change, biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation.

D. Peace, security and human rights

31. The peace, security and human rights portfolio has focused primarily on funding United Nations-supported programmes for the protection of women and children in armed conflict and post-conflict situations, the strengthening of good governance and the rule of law, and the promotion of human rights. A total of $2.25 million was approved in 2004 for seven new and two ongoing projects, bringing the total value of this portfolio to $47.8 million as of 31 December 2004.

32. In the area of human rights, the United Nations Foundation increased support for activities related to the engagement of civil society in the promotion of human rights. Funds were provided for the establishment of South-South networks of human rights groups, legal experts, academics and non-governmental institutions, in order to improve knowledge-sharing and exchange of information among countries in Latin America and Africa. A human rights infrastructure, in particular offering pro bono activities and human rights clinics, was set up to expand and sustain access to justice, increase the impact of legal approaches to the enforcement of human rights and strengthen the action of human rights actors in a number of developing countries.

33. In the area of good governance and the rule of law, the United Nations Foundation provided seed money for a project to strengthen the rule of law, increase access to justice and enhance citizen security by modernizing prosecutors' offices in Jordan, Morocco and Yemen. The initiative drew significant contributions from Member States, making the project one of the most important initiatives in the peace, security and human rights portfolio.

34. In 2004, UNDP and the Department of Political Affairs initiated a project to strengthen national capacities for participatory constitution-making processes. Ensuring authentic participation of civil society and national leaders in the drafting of constitutions is an important step in nation- and peacebuilding. The project supports the development of a policy framework and creates a how-to knowledge base for strengthening national capacities in selected countries.

35. In addition to those activities, the portfolio addresses the issues of natural resource management and conflict. Many countries that experience a sudden increase in revenue deriving from the exploitation of natural resources may also experience a period of social and political tension or conflict related to management of those benefits. The United Nations Foundation has funded a United Nations-supported project in Sao Tome and Principe to build the capacity of the Government to manage oil revenues in a way that is conducive to the overall development of the country. One particular focus of the project is the engagement of civil society in the establishment of a transparent decision-making mechanism for fund investment. A

second grant in this area was provided to conduct a comprehensive survey of the economic management practices of resource-rich States, with a focus on lessons learned in countries that have successfully transformed income from natural resources into sustained social and economic development.

36. The UNDP initiative on regional cooperation for human security in Central Asia was funded to support Governments in generating and enhancing cross-border dialogue and cooperation in five countries: Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. The project is aimed at raising public awareness of the benefits of regional cooperation and fostering public dialogue on the issue.

E. Strategic initiatives

37. The United Nations Foundation supported four projects and activities consistent with other priorities of the Secretary-General totalling $2 million in 2004, bringing the total value of that portfolio to $15.6 million as of 31 December 2004. The relative grants supported activities in capacity-building, microcredit and the UNDP Awards for Human Development.

38. In the area of capacity-building, the United Nations Foundation and the Smithsonian Institution have become partners to support a training model for developing country practitioners on how to design and implement projects to help achieve the goals and objectives of the Millennium Declaration and its specific targets. Training activities were conducted during global conferences and attracted a large, diverse group of trainees in a cost-effective manner.

39. In the light of the importance of microcredit in eradicating poverty, in 2004, the United Nations Foundation provided funding for the International Year of Microcredit 2005. The grant was used by the United Nations to raise awareness, enhance existing microfinance programmes and contribute to the attainment of the poverty-reduction targets of the Millennium Declaration and the Millennium Development Goals.

40. The United Nations Foundation continued its support in 2004 for the UNDP Awards for Human Development. The biennial awards programme gives incentives for quality and innovation in national human development reports and honours Government efforts to promote human development policies. Human development reports are a key mechanism for local-level policy analysis and advocacy. They are also are an increasingly important means for UNDP to enhance the quality of its policy advisory services.

F. Monitoring and evaluation

41. At the end of 2004, the United Nations Foundation and UNFIP commenced preparation for revised programme guidelines, including the monitoring and evaluation strategy, which is to be completed in 2005. The revised guidelines will ensure that monitoring and evaluation activities are fully incorporated into each new project and activity. The funding for monitoring and evaluation will improve the outcomes of mid-term and final project and activity evaluation and ensure that final recommendations for mainstreaming future programmes are knowledge-based.

42. In 2004, 31 projects were completed and final reports are being assessed, and 212 ongoing projects submitted their annual progress reports, which are being analysed. The periodic tracking of implementation rates was based on financial reports; programme feedback to partners was provided by UNFIP. Field visits were undertaken as required by programme officers in collaboration with partner agencies for assessment of ongoing activities and technical guidance. The reporting and monitoring methodology involves portfolio reviews with major implementing partners and regular communication with United Nations Foundation grant managers and UNFIP programme officers.

III. Facilitating partnerships

43. The growing interest from the private sector and foundations in the work of the United Nations has led to a substantial increase in requests for partnerships with the United Nations system. A number of such requests have culminated in partnership initiatives. UNFIP facilitated a partnership among the producers of the film *Hotel Rwanda*, the United Nations Foundation and UNDP, and helped to establish the International Fund for Rwanda, into which profits from the film and entertainment industry were channelled to assist in that country's recovery and reconciliation.

44. New and innovative alliances were established with a number of institutions, foundations and corporations, including Healing the Divide, the Universal Education Foundation, the Virtue Foundation, HP Labs India, the Global eSchools and Communities Initiative, Kino fur Morgen and the International Council for Caring Communities. In addition, ongoing collaboration initiatives, such as with the Citigroup Private Bank and the Citigroup Foundation, the Committee to Encourage Corporate Philanthropy, the Education Development Centre, the European Foundations Centre, Microsoft, the United States Chamber of Commerce and Vodafone, were strengthened.

45. In May 2004, UNFIP, in association with the United Nations Foundation, organized and convened in Bonn, Germany, a knowledge-management workshop in parallel with the International Conference on Renewable Energies. The workshops recommended, inter alia, a scale-up of Government commitment and leadership in addition to foreign assistance, which would include engaging local financial institutions from the outset in all such initiatives, as well as supporting and expanding recognized successful models.

46. In early 2004, UNFIP assumed responsibility from the Executive Office of the Secretary-General for providing support to Adolf Ogi, the Secretary-General's Special Adviser on Sport for Development and Peace, particularly with regard to his activities in promoting field-level projects using sport as a programme tool and involving United Nations funds, programmes and agencies with partners from the world of sport. During the year, UNFIP advised on United Nations partnership and encouraged foundations, the private sector, civil society and Governments, as well as sport organizations and associations, to get involved in the promotion of sport to achieve development and peace. UNFIP senior management engaged in numerous conferences and panel discussions on the role of sport for development and peace. UNFIP also provided administrative support to the United Nations Office for the International Year of Sport and Physical Education 2005, of which it co-organized the launch. It assisted a number of sports associations and sport-related efforts, such

as Diversity for Peace, Commonwealth Games Canada, Homeless World Cup, Play Soccer, and Deutsche Stiftung Weltbevölkerung.

47. In May 2004, at the fifteenth Annual Conference of the European Foundation Centre, UNFIP hosted three sessions addressing United Nations issues: sport for development, Millennium Development Goals, and UNESCO World Heritage sites. In addition, the United Nations Deputy Secretary-General Louise Fréchette gave a keynote address at that Conference. As a follow-up, in December 2004, UNFIP organized a visit to Headquarters for 13 leading members of the International Committee of the European Foundation Centre, to explore closer collaboration with the United Nations. The visit provided a unique opportunity for dialogue between key United Nations officials and major European foundations. Similarly, in collaboration with the Education for Development Centre, UNFIP organized the launch of the International Power Users of Technology Initiative at a summit which brought together leaders from the industrial, education and research communities, to discuss the influence of youth and technology on trends in the global information society.

IV. Advocacy and public affairs

48. Working closely with the Department of Public Information, the United Nations Foundation and its partner organization the Better World Fund, UNFIP continued its advocacy and public affairs efforts throughout 2004, focusing on raising awareness of the work of the United Nations and on identifying new partners to support achievement of the goals of the Millennium Declaration.

49. In that regard, UNFIP continued its support for the Millennium Campaign by connecting outside partners with the Millennium Campaign Office and routinely suggesting ways that organizations can use one or more of the goals as a framework for activities. UNFIP also works with key umbrella organizations to encourage them to focus on the Millennium Development Goals in their work.

50. In 2004, UNFIP facilitated the publication of articles and speeches by both United Nations staff and outsiders on issues relating to partnerships with the United Nations. Articles have appeared in *Agenda Publishing*, *Alliance Magazine*, *Natural Resources Forum*, *New Century Philanthropy* and the *United Nations Chronicle*. In spring 2004, UNFIP issued its first newsletter, which was distributed to over 1,000 potential partners to inform them about the possibilities of working with the United Nations.

51. In addition, UNFIP continued its close relations with the Better World Fund, the United Nations Association of the United States of America and the World Federation of United Nations Associations in outreach efforts to the public; redesigned its website to make it more accessible to users in all regions of the world; produced new outreach material; and continued to compile a database of companies and foundations that have expressed interest in partnerships with the United Nations. The Executive Director also spoke at a number of academic events, philanthropic conferences and gatherings of non-governmental organizations, to promote partnering with the United Nations.

V. Funding rounds

52. The cumulative value of the projects approved between 1998 and 2004 by the United Nations Foundation on the recommendation of the UNFIP Advisory Board amounted to $639 million, which has been allocated to fund 324 projects with activities involving 37 United Nations organizations in over 121 countries. The cumulative amount of co-financing from other funding partners amounts to $237 million, or more than one third of the total.

53. With the recommendation of the UNFIP Advisory Board, the United Nations Foundation Board of Directors approved funding at the level of $76.8 million during 2004, of which $11.4 million was approved in the fifteenth funding cycle and $44.3 million in the sixteenth funding cycle; a further $21.1 million was approved between Board sessions. Broken down by programme area, the grants for the year were distributed as follows: children's health, $46.5 million for four new and eight ongoing projects; population and women, $3.5 million for four new and two ongoing projects; environment, $22.6 million for 13 new projects; peace, security and human rights, $2.23 million for seven new and two ongoing projects; and $2 million for four new and three ongoing projects under strategic initiatives.

VI. Operational and financial arrangements

54. As the administrative vehicle in the United Nations to support grant-making by the United Nations Foundation, UNFIP is responsible for approving project documents submitted by United Nations implementing partners, requesting annual contributions for projects from the United Nations Foundation and making cash remittances to the implementing partners. A total of $77.8 million in cash contributions from the Foundation was channelled to implementing partners during the year. Though project requirements are approved to be paid upon request, cash requirements are transferred to implementing partners annually, and only on a demonstrated need basis. In addition, cash replenishments are approved only when project reporting is up to date.

55. UNFIP undertakes its mission and fulfils its mandate in a cost-effective manner. In 2004, administrative improvements were introduced to manage an increasing workload with existing administrative and technical resources, while audit observations were implemented in a timely manner.

56. In consultation with implementing partners, UNFIP has embarked on a results-based approach to project development and performance reporting. Further consultations are planned for 2005 to determine strategy and implementation plans for the next biennium. Results-based budgeting and performance reports are also a fixed feature of the UNFIP administrative budget; those reports are submitted to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgeting Questions for review and concurrence.

VII. Conclusions

57. Now in its seventh year, the United Nations Foundation/UNFIP partnership has had a significant impact on the United Nations system at both the policy and

operational levels. Having undertaken close collaboration more complex and pioneering roles, as illustrated in the present report, both organizations have taken important strides by: (a) supporting activities led by United Nations agencies, funds and programmes relating to the Millennium Declaration and its development goals; (b) bringing to United Nations development activities the participation of private sector foundations, civil society and national institutions; (c) putting in place unique policy advocacy activities, which have raised public awareness and strengthened the understanding of United Nations programmes and activities; and (d) enhancing prospects for partnership with outside entities.

58. Ted Turner's visionary support of United Nations causes has been a clear demonstration of how public-private partnerships can have a major impact on international development. The Foundation's extrabudgetary contributions have created opportunities for innovative programming and new ways of alliance-building. Thanks to United Nations Foundation challenge grants, new partners have come forward to collaborate with the United Nations system in support of collective global action.

59. Designed as the operational arm of the Secretary-General in its partnership with the United Nations Foundation, UNFIP has over the past seven years developed the capacity to mobilize and coordinate relations among a broad range of public, private and intergovernmental bodies to ensure a coherent response to the opportunities and challenges of the new millennium. With the unprecedented response to the global commitments of the Millennium Declaration and the Millennium Development Goals from the private sector and civil society leaders all over the world, the Office of the Secretary-General will be increasingly accountable for facilitating their engagement and that of other constituencies. UNFIP remains committed to playing a vital role in international partnerships under the direct supervision of the Deputy Secretary-General.

Annex I

Composition of the 2004 United Nations Fund for International Partnerships Advisory Board

2004 Advisory Board

Louise Fréchette, Deputy Secretary-General

Lincoln C. Chen, Global Equity Initiative

Catherine Bertini, Under-Secretary-General for Management

Jose Antonio Ocampo, Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs

Marjatta Rasi, President of the Economic and Social Council (Permanent Representative of Finland to the United Nations)

Iftekhar Ahmed Chowdhury, Chairman of the Second Committee of the General Assembly (Permanent Representative of Bangladesh to the United Nations)

Mary Oakes Smith, Fellow, Information Technology for Education and Health, the World Bank

Franklin A. Thomas, TFF Study Group (former President of the Ford Foundation)

Amir A. Dossal, Executive Director, UNFIP (member, ex officio)

Annex II

Projects funded by the United Nations Foundation, by programme area

	As at 31 December 2003		*Approvals in 2004*		*Total*		*Contributed by:*		
Programme area	*Number of projects*	*Value (United States dollars)*	*Number of projects*	*Value (United States dollars)*	*Number of projects*	*Value (United States dollars)*	*Other donors*	*United Nations Foundation*	*Parallel donors*
Children's health	53	242 455 952	4	46 508 072	57	288 964 024	164 906 616	124 057 408	46 424 101
Population and women	80	125 902 307	4	3 490 100	84	129 392 407	14 489 462	114 902 945	22 038 737
Environment	93	134 450 034	13	22 613 612	106	157 063 646	45 087 000	111 976 646	171 444 858
Peace, security and human rights	46	45 596 500	7	2 248 483	53	47 844 983	13 163 483	34 681 500	20 245 750
Other	20	13 681 656	4	1 961 935	24	15 643 591	1 351 135	14 292 456	4 977 965
Total	**292**	**562 086 449**	**32**	**76 822 202**	**324**	**638 908 651**	**238 997 696**	**399 910 955**	**265 131 411**